

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 2015 - December 2015

CITY OF CODY

WATER SUPPLY

Public Information Available

If you share a meter, manage an apartment complex, or own properties where bills are not sent to the resident, we ask that you share this report with the water customers who are not being billed. The purpose of this report is to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a constant supply of safe and dependable drinking water.

For questions about this report or your water utility, phone Mr. Keith Viles at the City Shop, 587-2958, or visit with him at the City Shop between 8:00 am and 3:30 pm. The City Shop is located at 120 19th Street, Cody, Wyoming. It is important that our customers be informed about their water utility. We encourage you to learn more by attending the regularly scheduled City Council meetings at 7:00 pm on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The City Council acts as the Water Board for the City of Cody. The City obtains its water from the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Water Treatment Plant. The Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Board meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 10:00 AM at their Water Treatment Plant.

Water Quality Exceeds Standards

During 2015, water supplied to City of Cody residents has met or been of higher quality than is required by the Safe Drinking Water Standards in 2015. The City of Cody had a single violation of the drinking water requirements. You should have received a mailing outlining the violation and the measures taken by the City to assure there were no concerns for our customers.

The City of Cody and the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Water sampling and monitoring results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015 may be reviewed at the City of Cody Web site www.cityofcody-wy.gov and also at the SMP Web Site www.shoshonemunicipalpipeline.org. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Supply

The City's water source is the Shoshone Municipal Pipeline Water Treatment Plant located at the base of Cedar Mountain just west of Cody. The Shoshone Water Treatment Plant is a state-of-the-art plant using conventional treatment processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. The water that the Shoshone Water Treatment Plant treats is from the Buffalo Bill Reservoir. Water from the N. Fork and the S. Fork of the Shoshone River discharges into the reservoir and travels through the Bureau of Reclamation's Spirit Mountain Energy Dissipation Structure pipe system to the treatment plant. After treatment, the water is delivered to the City of Cody via Shoshone Municipal's Pipeline and thence to your faucet through the City of Cody's water distribution system.

Primary sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses (4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Special Information Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's)

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to consume 2 liters of water every day of his/her lifetime at the MCL level to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. The Cody Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. All customers are asked to help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

CITY OF CODY - Treated Water Quality						
Parameter	Unit of Measurement	Range of Detection	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Parameter
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria			Positive detect in October. Test resulted in a Tier 1 violation (total coliform) requiring public notice sent to all customers. Follow-up tests showed test positive confined to single residence and filtering problem. Postive detect in November. Determined to be sampling error as retests showed no concerns.	No more than 1 positive sample in a sample in a month for systems that collect less than 40 samples/month.	0	Naturally present in the environment. Filtering problem or cats rubbing on faucet areas.
Turbidity	NTU	0.03-0.06	0.06 single highest sample. 100% of samples were below the turbidity limit.	MCL = No single sample above 1, 95% of samples must be below 0.3 ntu	0	Soil run off
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead* (Tested in 2013)	ppm		90th percentile for the 2013 testing was 0.003 ppm. No sampling sites exceeded the AL.	0.015 AL		Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper * (Tested in 2013)	ppm		90th percentile for the 2013 testing was 0.107 ppm. No sampling sites exceeded the AL.	1.3 AL		Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	ppm	0.05	0.05	10	10	Fertilizer
Sodium	ppm	18	18	(no MCL)		
Disinfection By-products						
Total Trihalomethanes** - 208 Roberts Street	ppb	23.0	23.0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** - 208 Roberts Street	ppb	22.0	22	60		By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
Total Trihalomethanes** - 5537 Greybull Hwy	ppb	21.0	21.0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** - 5537 Greybull Hwy	ppb	19.0	19.0	60		By-product of drinking water disinfectant.
Radionuclides (All Radionuclides were tested in 2013)						
Uranium	ppb	0.25	0.25	30		
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	2.0	2.0	15		
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0.10	0.10	5		
Secondary Standards and Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate	ppm	25	25	Secondary Standard		
pH	pH	7.71-8.10	7.90 Average	6.5-8.5		
Chlorine	ppm	0.3-1.5	1.109 Average			
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	88-109	99 Average	500 mg/L		
Calcium	ppm	36-55	45 Average			
Hardness	ppm	48-65	55 Average			
Iron	ppm	0.01-0.02	0.01 Average			
Total alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	48-66	57 Average			
Giardia	#/100L	0	0			
Cryptosporidium	#/100L	0	0			
Definitions:						
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.			Stage
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.			II Disinfectant By-Product Rule - The City of Cody completed samples in 2007 for compliance with the Stage II Disinfectant By-Products Rule and these results are provided within the report.			
ppm - Parts per Million. ppb - Parts per Billion.			SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act. * = For Lead and Copper, the testing was completed in 2013. Some of our data in the tables is more than one year old since certain contaminants are monitored less than once a year. Our sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations.			
mg/L - Milligrams per Liter. µg/L - Micrograms per Liter.			ND - Not Detected. (Ave.) - Average of test results			
pCi/l - Pico Curies per Liter			#/100 L - Number of organisms per 100 Liters of water.			
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - Measurement of turbidity in drinking water			N/A - Not Applicable			
MRDLG = Max Residual Disinfectant Level Goal			Shoshone Municipal Pipeline's and the City of Cody's sampling frequency complies with EPA drinking water regulations. **RAA - Running Annual Average. The Shoshone Municipal Pipeline has a web site showing their water sampling results and they can be found at www.shoshonemunicipalpipeline.org . City of Cody also has a web site where our Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed www.cityofcody-wy.gov			